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Title

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Authors

Foolad, Negar

Alber, Susan

Agbai, Oma

et al.

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Characteristics of patients with hidradenitis suppurativa seen at a tertiary care facility from 2009-2019: a retrospective chart review study

Negar Foolad¹ BA MAS, Susan Alber² PhD, Oma N Agbai¹ MD, Daniel B Eisen¹ MD, Danielle Tartar¹ MD PhD

¹Department of Dermatology, University of California Davis, Sacramento, California

²Clinical and Translational Science Center, University of California, Davis, Sacramento, California



INTRODUCTION

- Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS)
- Prevalence range: 0.053-4%
- HS comorbidities
- Risk factors for HS flares
- Treatment options
- Study design



Hypotheses

1. Increased opioid use in HS
2. Increased incidence of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in HS

METHODS

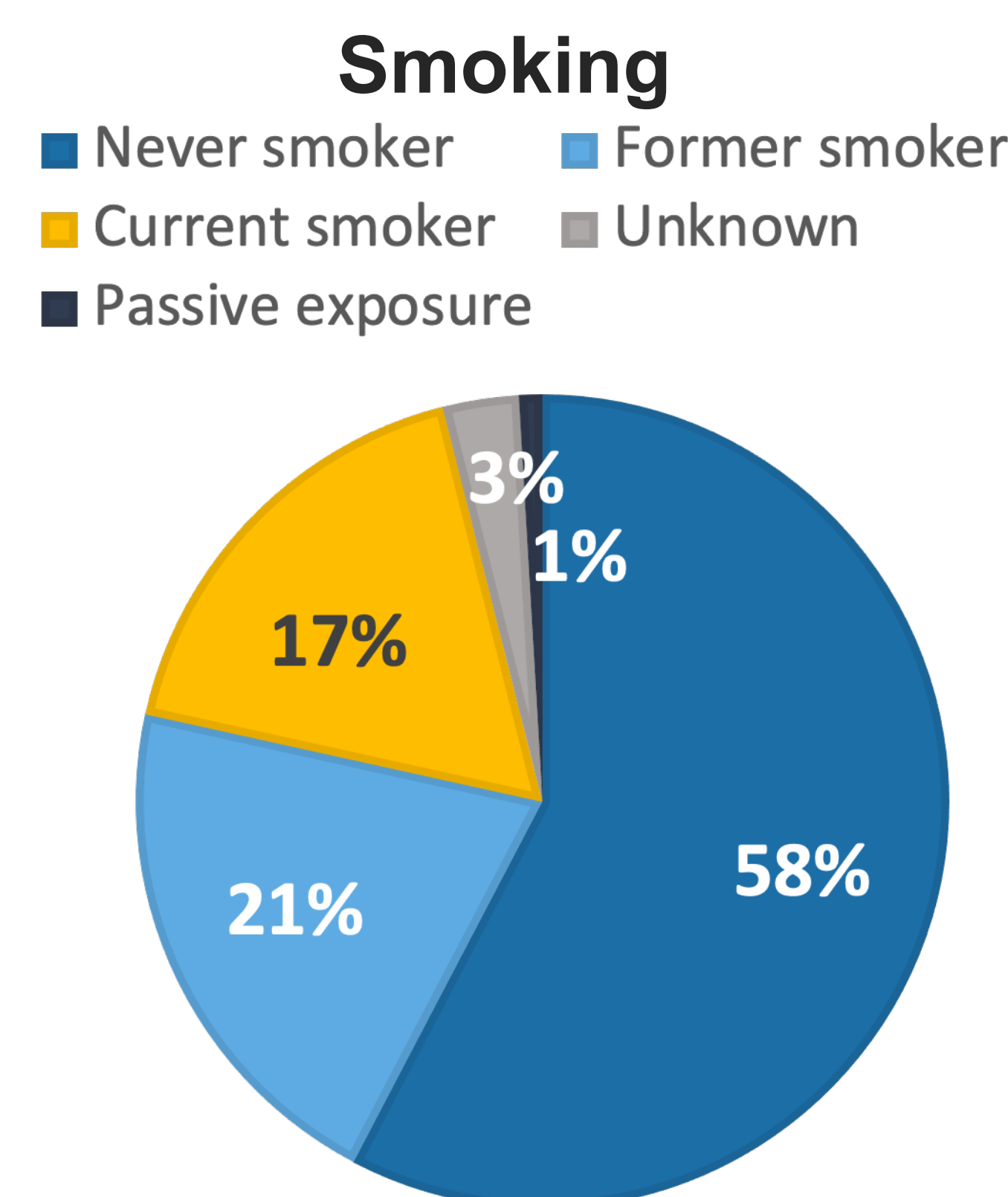
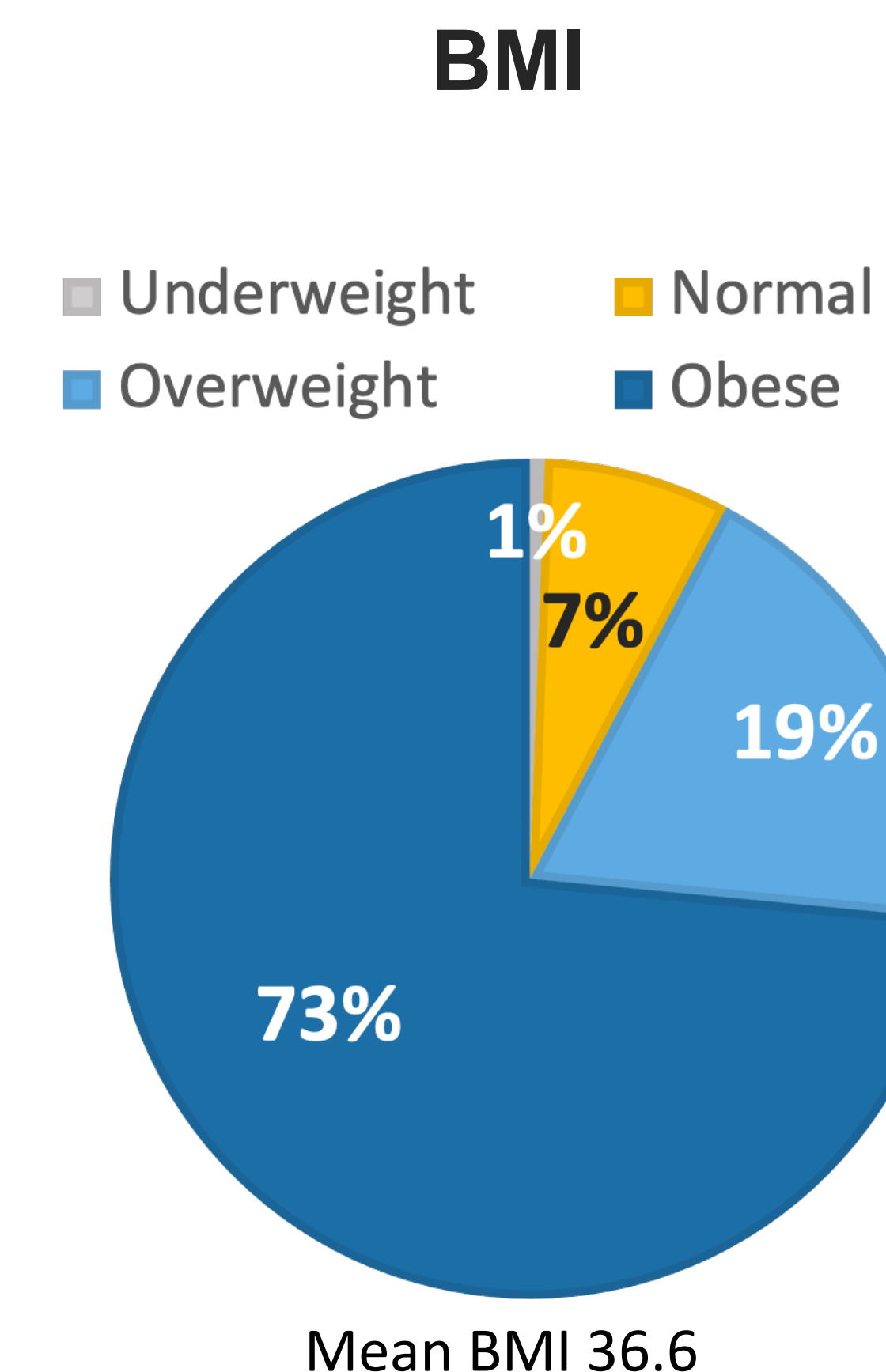
- Retrospective chart review of UC Davis Health System HS patients (2009-2019)
- Inclusion criteria: physician diagnosed HS
- Data collected: zinc, antibiotics, biologics, surgery (IND & excisions), opioid use, inflammatory bowel disease
- Continuous outcomes measured via ANOVA
- Categorical outcomes calculated via chi-square or Fisher's exact test

RESULTS

N = 761

Gender	N (%)
Female	563 (74%)
Male	198 (26%)

Age	N (%)
0-17	20 (3%)
18-45	452 (60%)
46-60	184 (24%)
61-80	94 (12%)
81-100	4 (1%)
Mean age	41 years



Self-Identified Race

Race	N
White	45.6%
African Am. or Black	21.68%
Other	12.90%
Asian	7.20%

- Opioid use: 86% did not use, higher portion of African American or Black patients required opioid use (p<0.00001)
- IBD: prevalence in study patients 3.4% (26/761)

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

- Gender: zinc, antibiotic use
- Race/ethnicity: BMI, zinc, antibiotics, opioids, surgery
- Age: smoking, zinc, antibiotics

DISCUSSION

- HS disproportionately affects women more than men (3:1)
- Higher incidence of HS among patients with BMI >30
- Higher prevalence of HS in African American or Black patients
 - Not reported in our study
- Higher incidence of HS in tobacco smokers
 - 40% of study population current or prior smoking exposure
- Over 80% of cohort prescribed antibiotics
 - Long term antibiotic use
- Crohn disease and HS: 10-fold increase in UCD cohort (2.5% vs 0.2% in North America)
- Study limitations

